

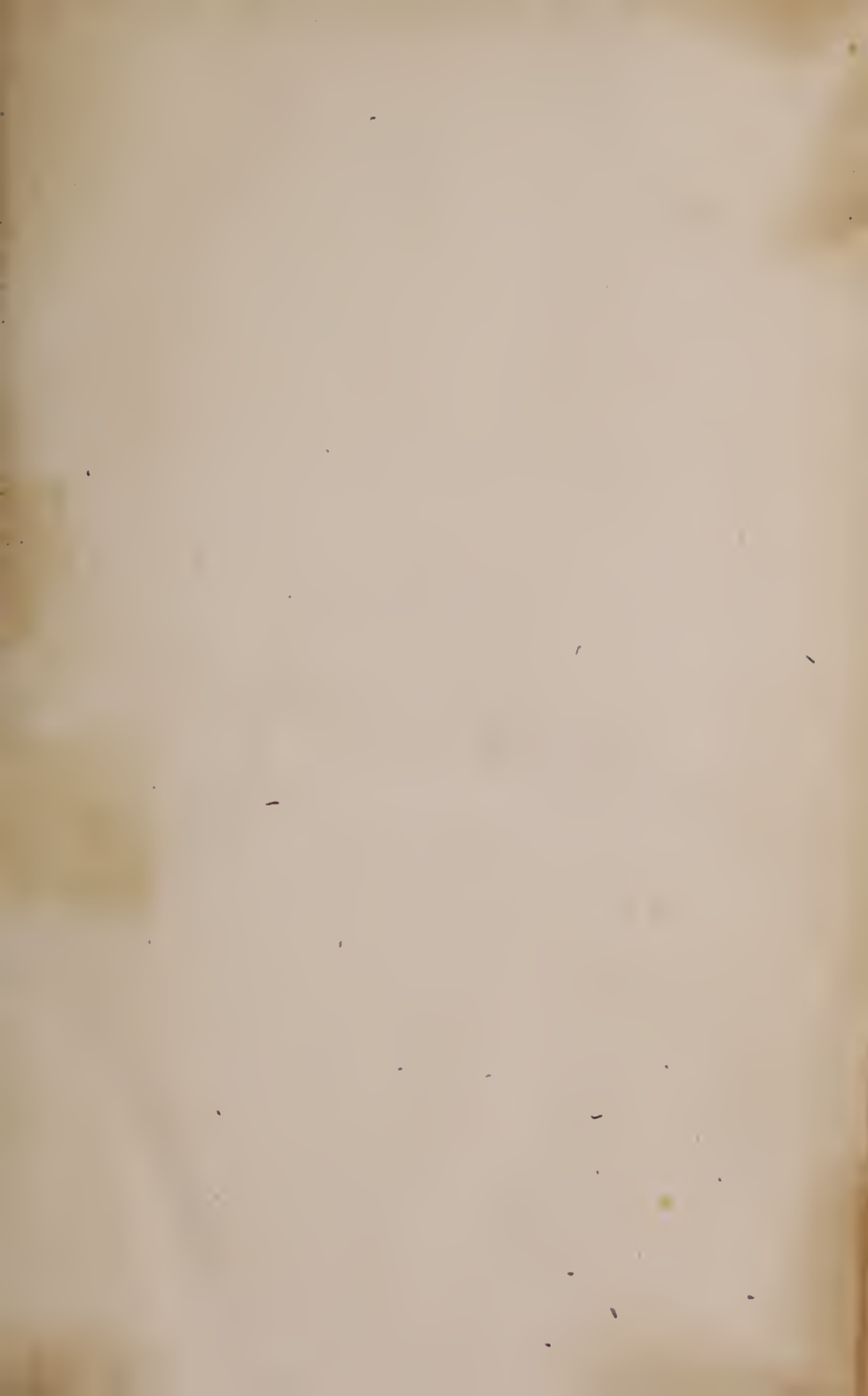


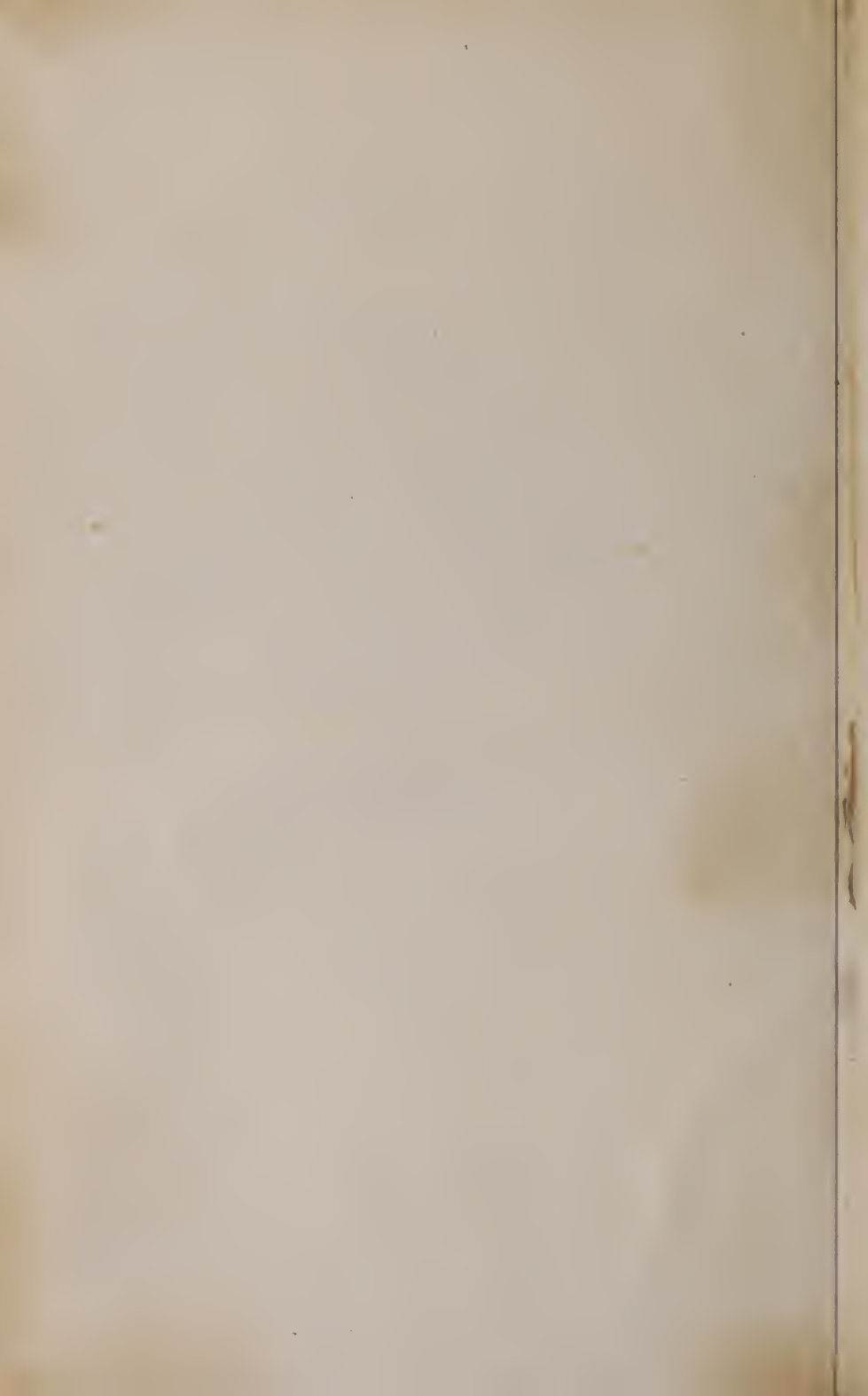
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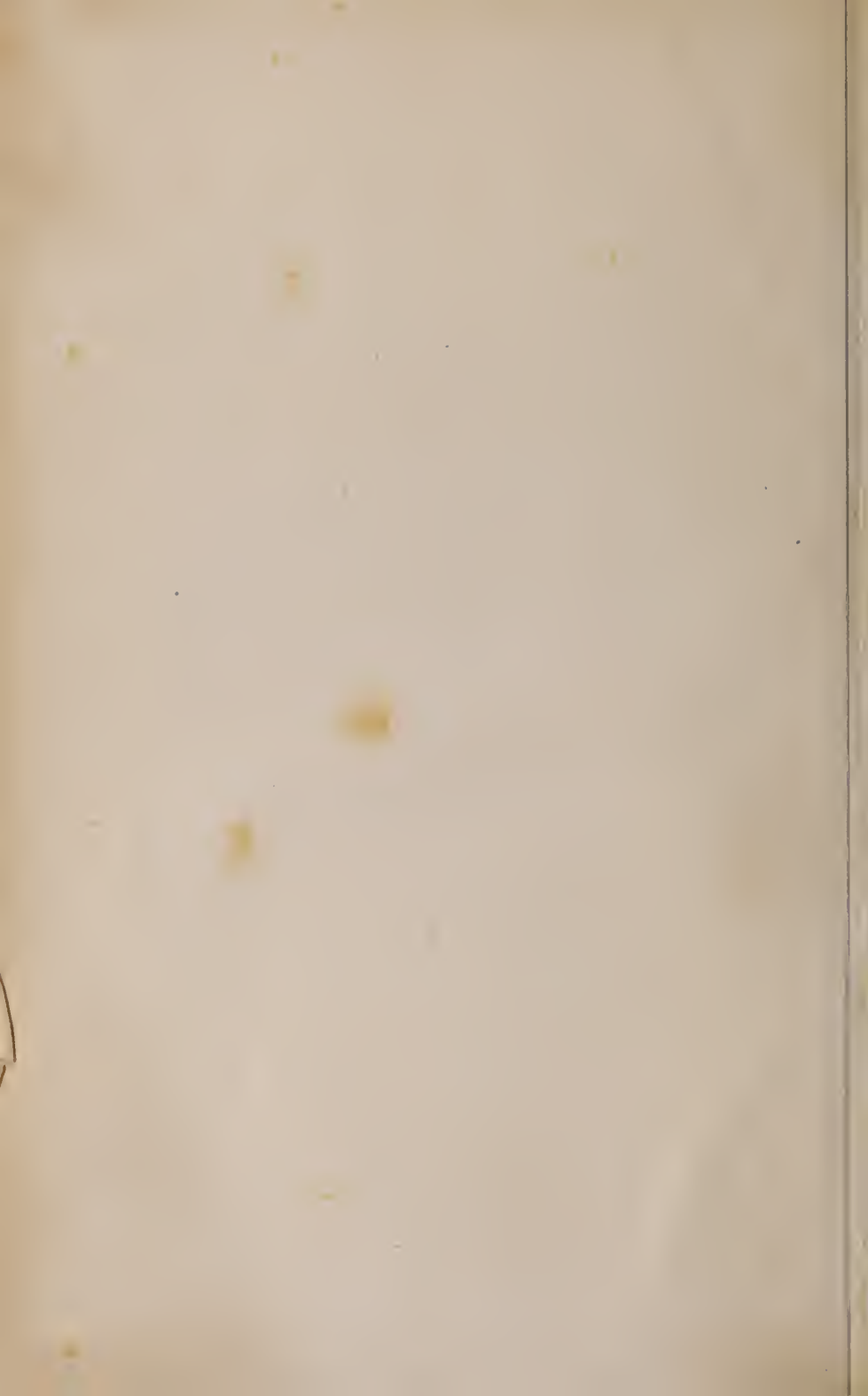
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 24, 1848.

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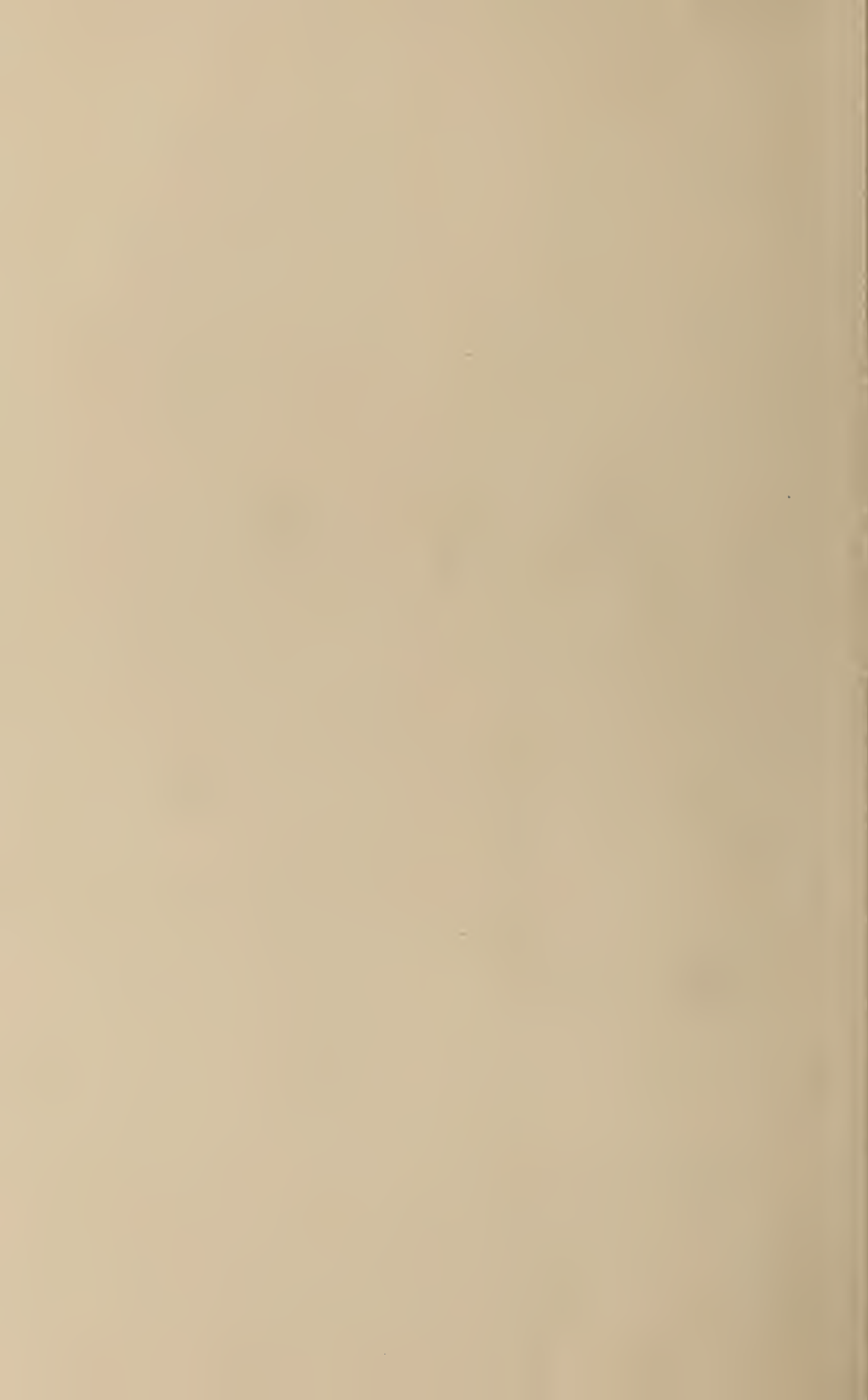
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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Vol. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1848.

[No. 8.

Seventh Annual Report

Of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society—presented at the Annual Meeting, May 31, 1848.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Seventh Annual Meeting, according to appointment, at the Tremont' Temple, in Boston, May 31, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The President being absent on account of ill health, the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, of Boston, opened the meeting with appropriate remarks.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary.

The Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, then delivered an eloquent address in support of the claims of Colonization on Christians and Philanthropists.

After the benediction by the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, the members of the society were called to order for business.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Report of the Board of Managers, of which extracts had been read, was accepted, and ordered to

be printed under the direction of the Board.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz :

President—Hon. Simon Greenleaf.—*Vice Presidents*—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. William Hague, Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D.

Secretary, General Agent, and Treasurer—Rev. Joseph Tracy.—*Auditor*—Eliphalet Kimball.—*Managers*—Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Rev. G. W. Blagden, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Henry Edwards, Albert Fearing, T. R. Marvin, James Hayward, James C. Dunn, Hon. Abraham R. Thompson.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the great cause of Colonization generally, the year now ending has been a season of unexampled prosperity. To this auxiliary society it has been a time of affliction, and of embarrassment. Early in the year, it pleased God to take from us our excellent agent, the Rev. CALEB J. TENNEY, D. D., who, on the 28th of September, after a short illness, was removed to a better world. His agency for the American Coloniza-

tion Society commenced in 1840, while engaged in other agencies. His commission from this Society was dated June 11, 1843; and from that date, he devoted himself exclusively to our service. It is not too much to say that during his term of service, and in a great measure by the influence of his labors, public sentiment in respect to Colonization was revolutionized; from being decidedly adverse, it became favorable; and that not only in Massachusetts, but extensively in other States. His laborious faithfulness, his sound judgment, and his truly Christian spirit, are well known; but few know the amount of his silent influence in disarming prejudice, in extricating our cause from controversies in which it ought never to have been engaged, and inducing men to consider it in the light of its own merits. In this respect, his example, advice, and influence in various forms were beneficially felt throughout the nation: and the result has been a degree of favorable opinion and kind feeling otherwise unattainable. Among his last labors, was his attendance on the annual meeting of the "General Association of Massachusetts," where he was cordially received, and where, at their session on the 23d of June, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives.

"And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous, and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition, and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers—

"Resolved, That such of them as desire to emigrate ought to be encouraged, and, if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

"And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer—

"Resolved, That while we reaffirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery, and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer, and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

"Resolved, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient."

The Board were not long in selecting the Rev. M. G. WHEELER as successor to Dr. Tenney; but it was some months before he could so far release himself from other engage-

ments as to accept the appointment, and not until after the close of our financial year, that he was able to enter fully upon the duties of his office. Thus, except for about one quarter, which, for various reasons, might be expected to be the least productive portion of the year, we have had no collecting agent. Owing to this deficiency; to the severe pecuniary pressure, which, for several months, has diminished the ability of our friends to give; and to the delay in the settlement of the estate of Oliver Smith, which has made it impracticable yet to realize his last subscription of \$500; the whole amount of our available means for eleven months, ending on the last day of April, was only \$2,449 32. The financial year commencing on the first of the present month, has opened upon us with brighter prospects. During the last half of the month, Mr. Wheeler has collected about \$300. From \$100 to \$200 is known to be in the hands of local agents and auxiliaries. The \$500 due from the estate of Oliver Smith will probably be paid during the year. A legacy of \$1,000 will also become due, of the payment of which there is no doubt. We have already, therefore, in cash and available claims, nearly \$2,000 towards the next annual account. We have also in our favor, the results of another year's influence on public sentiment, increasing, by at least 100 per cent. the amount of desire in the community to afford us effectual support.

Meanwhile, there have been changes in the affairs of the Parent Society, and of Liberia, which demand and encourage a great increase of effort.

The fund of \$20,000 for the purchase of territory having been previously raised, the negotiations for purchase have been carried forward with energy, and with gratifying success. The Grand Cape Mount

territory, the northernmost which we wish to acquire, has not yet been secured. All the rest has been purchased, except six small tracts, belonging to different tribes, and amounting in all to about forty miles of coast. Of these six tribes, four have, by treaty, put themselves under the protection of the Republic; and with two of them, negotiations for the purchase of their lands are in progress. Among the last purchases was New Sesters, the only remaining slave mart on more than 400 miles of coast. Notwithstanding all the costly vigilance of the British and American cruisers, hundreds of slaves had been shipped from that port within a year. A thousand dollars a month would not pay the expense of blockading the port with the smallest vessel in our squadron. By the payment of two thousand dollars, we have extinguished the slave trade there forever.

The slave traders here, however, though they profess to have given up the traffic, appear to be acting with bad faith. In the latter part of March, a cargo, estimated at 450, was shipped from Tradetown, doubtless by these very men. Tradetown is a place yet unpurchased, only five or six miles south of New Sesters. It was formerly a notorious slave mart; but it is not known that any slaves have been shipped there for more than twelve years, till now. The British sloop *Rapid* had for some time been blockading this port, and had three times driven away this very schooner, and when the schooner sailed with the slaves on board, she was so near that she received information of the fact, and sailed in pursuit in about three hours. These facts are instructive. They show that slavers can elude any blockade that is likely to be established, and that the natives will trade with them whenever they can. And

they can do it, wherever the restraining influence of Liberia does not prevent. These traders had been allowed to remain at New Sesters, to settle their affairs, on condition of abstaining from the slave trade. They will now be broken up, and Tradetown must be brought under Liberian jurisdiction.

But the great event of the year has been, the organization of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA under its new constitution. Of the measures leading to this result, and the reasons for them, an account has been given in former reports. On the 25th of July, after a laborious session of 21 days, the convention chosen for that purpose completed and signed the new constitution of the Republic, and a declaration of national independence; and on the 24th of August, the flag of the Republic was raised, with appropriate religious ceremonies and public rejoicings. On the 3d of January, 1848, the Legislature elected under the new constitution convened; His Excellency J. J. Roberts, who had been Governor for six years under the former constitution, delivered his inaugural address as first President of the Republic, and the new Government was fully organized.

We have looked forward to this event with some solicitude, but without fear as to the final result. The Government being human, will doubtless commit errors, and involve the nation in difficulties. The errors of Government will produce suffering among the people, and that suffering will lead to their correction. That they know enough to govern themselves, has been proved by experience. For the last seven years, under their former constitution, they did govern themselves, making and executing all their own laws; and though the directors of the Colonization Society had a legal right to

veto all their acts, it was not found necessary to exercise that right in a single instance. They are numerous enough to constitute a nation. There are in Germany eighteen sovereign States, neither of which has so large a population, and four sovereign States which, all put together, have only about the same number of inhabitants.

The religious condition of Liberia is highly encouraging. According to the census of 1843, there were then in the colony 1,483 communicants, of whom 116 were recaptured Africans, and 353 other converted natives. Of these last, 224 were at the Methodist missionary stations at Heddington and Robertsville, where there had recently been a very general religious excitement. The greater part of these had since fallen away; and the Methodist brethren there have become convinced that many of them were admitted prematurely and injudiciously. This gave rise to the statement, which has been somewhat extensively circulated, that the accounts of the conversion of natives had been found to be false. It does not appear, however, that the apostasy extended to the other Methodist congregations, or to the Baptist churches, nearly all of which had some native members. Some two or three years ago, the Baptist churches, especially in Bassa county, were considerably strengthened by the addition of new converts. And since last September, an interesting revival has been going on, as the result of which 123 members were added to six Baptist churches in five months. The number added to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches has not yet been reported to us, but is probably equally great. Among these converts are many of the "Recaptives" of the slave ship "Pons." We have no doubt, therefore, that without counting the increase of pious

persons by immigration since the census, the number of communicants is now greater than in 1843; and the accounts which have reached us, indicate greater caution than formerly in the admission of converts, and thus encourage the hope that fewer of them will fall away.

As these recaptives do not constitute a heathen community by themselves, but are individual inmates of Christian families, the labor that has resulted in their conversion will not be counted by some as "missionary labor." But, by whatever name it may be called, it is labor that extends the good influence of Christianity, that increase the number of Christians, and diminishes the number of heathens in the world. It is a kind of labor which must increase and spread as the work of Colonization advances, and which, if carried far enough, must in the end Christianize all Africa.

The emigrants sent out during the year have been 450. Of these, 40 sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia Packet, September 3, 1847; 129 from New Orleans, in the Nehemiah Rich, January 7, 1848; in the Amazon, from Baltimore, February 5, 44; in the Liberia Packet, from Baltimore, April 11, 138; and in the Col. Howard, from Savannah, May 6, 99. Of these, about 350 were slaves, emancipated for colonization.

Thirty-five of them were emancipated by Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, who not only gave them their freedom, but paid the expense of their emigration. To most of the others, freedom had been bequeathed on condition of their emigrating, with some provision for the expense of their emigration and settlement in Liberia. But in respect to the greater part of them, the provision has proved insufficient, or has been absorbed in lawsuits, or otherwise squandered by those who had charge of the es-

tates, and the burden has been mostly or wholly thrown upon the Society.

It will be seen that nearly all this expense has been incurred by the Parent Society since the commencement of this present year, 1848; and there are 255 others, to whom a passage is promised before its close. These are nearly all slaves, whose freedom depends on emigration. About 200 of them have been entitled to their freedom, and to have all the expense of their emigration and settlement in Africa paid, for more than ten years; but they have been kept out of it till the present time, and the property which should have defrayed their expenses is irrecoverably gone.

There are nearly 300 others, to whom freedom has been bequeathed, but who are detained in like manner by lawsuits, and for whom the Society is liable to be called upon to provide at any time. And it is highly probable that other demands for aid will be presented before the close of the year.

The emigration of emancipated slaves for the year 1848, counting only those already gone, and those to whom a passage has been promised, will be much greater than that of any former year. This arises, in part, from the release of about 230 who have long been maintained by litigation. But leaving those out of the account, the number is still greater than that of any former year, and will doubtless be increased before the year ends. There is evidently, among masters who regard colonization with any favor, an increased disposition to emancipate. This is not only indicated by the facts already stated, but is conclusively proved by numerous other facts which are in our possession, but which would be out of place in this report. Among the causes of

this change in the South, is the information they have received of a change in favor of colonization at the North. The impression has been extensively made, that if a southern man, instead of selling a slave for three or four or five hundred dollars, will give him his freedom, the North will do its part towards raising fifty dollars, to be expended in placing him where freedom will be more valuable to him than any where else on earth. There are many who do not *feel* able after giving up all their slaves, to give also the cost of colonizing them; and there are some whose whole property is not enough to defray that expense. There are others, whose hearts are moved by learning that some friends of freedom at the North are willing to do a tenth part as much as they ask the slave holder to do. Other causes, we know, are in operation; but we know that this new born expectation of help from the North has had an important influence. The correspondence concerning some of those sent out this year, proves it. But for the increased favor shown to Colonization at the North, they would still have been slaves.

If the emancipation of all slaves is so desirable as every northern man believes it to be, the emancipation of 500 or 1,000 a year is in itself a great good. It is worth 500 or 1,000 times as much as the freedom of one man; or rather of one man and his posterity. This great good we achieve, not by force, or by stealth, or by any method which excites malignant passions. The slave gets possession of his freedom by the free act of the master; and whether the master, in bestowing it, acts from his sense of justice, or from the impulses of generosity, or from both combined, the transaction is well adapted to establish amicable relations between them—to excite in

both, feelings which will make them better men. It violates no law, just or unjust. It interferes with no rights, real or pretended. Occurring in the midst of slave holders, it presents emancipation before them as an act in every way amiable and of happy tendency. It does this 500 or 1,000 times over annually. The North and the South unite in doing it, and are thereby put into better relations to each other. In every way, and on all parties, its influence is beneficial; and though it accomplishes but a small part of the work that ought to be done, yet that small part is of vast importance in itself, and a state of feeling is promoted highly favorable to the best accomplishment of the whole.

It is of the first importance, that this growing spirit of emancipation be not checked by discouragement. These expectations of help from the North must not be disappointed. The Society must be enabled to fulfil its promise to the hundreds of slaves, whose freedom must be secured or lost before the end of this year. To them, the question, what we shall contribute, is a question of unspeakable importance.—Their freedom is in our hands, and they await our decision. If we enable the Society to redeem its pledges, they will be free, and a state of mind will be sustained and nourished at the South, which will ensure the cheerful emancipation of other hundreds and thousands.

Who will decide this question in favor of the perpetual, hopeless slavery of these suppliants? Who will force the Society to forfeit its pledge, and from the stern necessity of a bankrupt treasury, to look on and see them sold at auction to settle up estates? Who will throw a death-chill over the kind thoughts tending to emancipation in the heart of the master, by telling him to keep his slaves,

for we will not help to better their condition? Master and slave both ask our aid; and our duty is the same as it would be, if both were personally before us, and we heard

the master's offer of freedom with our own ears, and with our own eyes saw the anxious countenance and falling tear of the supplicating slave.

Colonization and Missions.

1. *Missionary Statistics.*

DURING the late anniversaries, the number of communicants in churches in Western Africa has been stated at about 8,000, which is probably very near the truth. In a "Survey of African Missions," published in the *Missionary Herald*, about a year since, the following numbers are given :

<i>Missions.</i>	<i>Communicants.</i>
English Church, -	- 1,648
" Wesleyan, -	- 4,425
" Baptist, -	- 79
American Board, -	- 8
" Episcopal, -	- 50
" Baptist, -	- 18
" Methodist -	- 95
 Total - - -	 - 6,323

The first two numbers in this table amount to 6,073. Of these, 5,322 are in the British colonies at Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, and are mostly emancipated slaves, Africans recaptured from slave ships, or their descendants. If these are counted, we ought also, on the same principle, to add at least 1,500 communicants in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches in Liberia Proper and Cape Palmas; making a total of 7,823. Allowing for the increase since these numbers were taken, 8,000 seems a fair and moderate estimate.

Of this whole number, 7,823, no less than 6,832 were in the British and American colonies of emancipated slaves and recaptured Africans; leaving 1,001 for all other places. Of these, 751 are in the

British settlements between Cape Palmas and the Bight of Benin; all connected with the Wesleyan missions. All these stations are offshoots of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone. A considerable part of these communicants are recaptured Africans, who were carried to Sierra Leone, were converted there, and have since removed to this coast. This 751, added to 6,822, make 7,573, out of 7,853, to whose conversion colonization has contributed.

Of the remaining 520, there are, according to the table, 50 connected with the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas, and 18 with the Baptist and 95 with the Methodist missions in Liberia Proper. These amount to 163, leaving 87 still to be accounted for.

Of these 87 there are 8 in connection with the mission of the American Board at the Gaboon River. This mission was commenced at Cape Palmas, early in 1835. In April, 1837, it had "four or five" candidates for admission to the communion. In 1838, eight were admitted. At the close of 1839, it had eleven native communicants. At the close of 1840, it had twelve. During the next year one was added. In 1842, the mission was removed to the Gaboon, taking with it "six or eight" of its best pupils from Cape Palmas. July 21, 1843, a church was organized, containing seven native members, most of whom were from Cape Palmas, and, so far as appears, none of them natives of the Gaboon country. According to the last report of the

Board, the native converts from among the Gaboon people were only two. If both had become communicants, which is not stated, then six out of the eight are indebted to colonization; and considering where the mission had its origin, and gained its first strength, the other two may very well acknowledge a similar obligation.

The remaining 79 are, or were, in connection with the English Baptist mission at Clarence, on the Island of Fernando Po. This mission was commenced January 1, 1841. In 1844, it was strengthened by the arrival of 42 colored people from the British West Indies, of whom eight were male assistant missionaries. Whether any of these were counted in making up the number of 79 communicants, we are not informed. At the close of 1845, this mission had established three stations on the opposite coast of the continent, but reports no communicants at either of them. Early in 1846, the mission was suppressed by the Spanish authorities of Fernando Po.

From these facts, the reader can judge how much missions have accomplished in Western Africa, independently of colonization.

2. *White Missionaries and Colored Missionaries.*

The Rev. J. B. Benham, Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Liberia, wrote to the Corresponding Secretary of his Society, April 1, 1847:

"Of the thirteen white missionaries who have labored in connection with the Liberia Conference, six have died, six have returned to America, and one remains here: whereas, of the thirty-one colored missionaries who have labored in the same field, only seven have died natural deaths; one who was drowned, one murdered, two expelled, one located, three have been

discontinued, one is superannuated, one is supernumerary, and fourteen remain in active service. * * *

With the exception of Brother Seys, Brother Burton, and Brother Goheen, the white missionaries have been able to do little more than take care of themselves.

Some parts of the coast are less fatal to the white man; while others are decidedly more so.

3. *The best Fields for Missionary Labor.*

About the time of the removal of the mission of the American Board from Cape Palmas, the Episcopal Mission, being involved in "difficulties with the colony," began to withdraw its efforts from the immediate neighborhood of the colonial settlements, and to extend them on stations in the more remote part of the Maryland territory, and even beyond it. In 1843, their more distant stations were broken up by wars; but were afterwards resumed. In 1847, the missionaries received instructions to withdraw from their remote stations, and concentrate their labors within the territory of the colony. The Rev. J. Payne, in his reply, dated October 26, 1847, says:

"The Mission are unanimously of the opinion, that Cavalla, Cape Palmas, and Fishtown, or Rocktown, are the points on which the energies of the mission should be concentrated. - It is a consideration which has long oppressed us all, that besides the opening for usefulness in the colony, (where within eight months the number of our communicants has doubled,) the native population of Cape Palmas, the largest in the Grebo tribe, has been left for six years without any effort, deserving the name, having been made for their conversion."

The places mentioned by Mr. Payne are all within the Colonial territory.

4. *Value of Colonies, as furnishing Missionary Laborers.*

The Rev. J. Payne, in the letter just quoted, writes as follows :

“ We fully agree with your committee, that one or more of our number should, as soon as practicable, give our attention to the education of the most promising native scholars in our schools, with a view of training them for teachers and ministers. While, however, we think there are materials in our schools for preparing several teachers of moderate abilities within the coming few years, we are of opinion that there are only two, or at most three, of whose fitness for the ministry, even in Africa, there is any reasonable hope. * * *

While, however, the prospect of a native ministry appears to be remote, we beg leave respectfully to suggest, that the attainment of our great desideratum, a ministry inured to the climate, is not so; and in our opinion, it is to the colony at Cape Palmas that we are to look for the chief means of attaining our end. * * *

It is true, the character of the colonists is not equal to that of those from whom they have received the blessings which they enjoy; for how should it be? But, at the most moderate estimate, it is a generation in advance of the heathen; and, if this be so, then we should conclude *a priori*, that such instruments as we need could be raised up just so much earlier from amongst the former than the latter.

“ Now it so happens, that actual experience has justified such anticipations. When our primary school was opened at Mt. Vaughan, according to the original design of the mission, approved by the Foreign Committee, a small number of colonist youths were taken, in connection with many natives, to be qualified for teachers. In consequence of dif-

ficulties with the Colony, as it is understood, (I was in the United States at the time,) all the colonist boys, with one exception, were dismissed. This one is Mr. Joseph Gibson, who, during the past six years, has sustained the school at this station, now acts in the capacity of lay reader at Mt. Vaughan on Sundays, is prosecuting the study of the Latin language under me, and is altogether a promising young man. Of the many native scholars connected with Mt. Vaughan school, amounting in all to nearly one hundred, not one male is now a teacher in the mission. * * *

“ In view of these facts, we would earnestly urge, for the consideration and action of the Foreign Committee, the expediency of embracing, in the operations of Mt. Vaughan, when that station shall be again occupied, a high school, exclusively for the education of a small number of promising colonist boys, to be selected by the Mission for that purpose.”

5. *Influence of Pious Families on the Heathen.*

The Superintendent of Methodist Missions, in remarking on a general revival, in which there had been a “sweeping reformation” at Caldwell, 52 new members at Millsburgh, “many souls converted” at New Georgia, and native converts in several other places, says :

“ Though some of our native converts are *right out of the bush*, yet many of them are individuals who have been residing in the families of the colonists, have been taught by them the knowledge of the Christian’s God, have witnessed their pious examples, which have proved to them savors of life unto life, and owe, in a great measure, their salvation to them as instruments in the hand of God. Away, then, with the notion that the colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—

that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives benefit nothing by it. Let me stop the mouths of these gain-sayers by proclaiming the names of Johnson, Williams, Davis, Devany, Phillips, Tulliver, White, Willis, &c., American colonists, in whose families native boys and girls have grown up under godly instruction and pious example, and are now converted to Christianity, and members of Christian churches in Liberia.”

6. Conversion of Recaptured Africans.

Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, U. S. Agent for Recaptured Africans, wrote from Monrovia, October 27, 1847 :

“The change which has been effected in the condition of the captives by the Pons, since they were landed at this place on the 16th of December, 1845, is truly gratifying to the feelings of humanity and Christian benevolence. When I received these poor, naked, degraded, and starving creatures from on board the slave-ship, although I felt satisfied that their condition in Liberia would be infinitely better than it ever had been, and better than it would have been if the vessel had not been captured, yet I must confess that I had some fears respecting the future comfort and welfare of so large a number of grossly ignorant and deeply degraded human beings, thus suddenly thrown into this community. Little did I think that, in less than two years, so great a change would be produced in their social, intellectual, and moral condition. Little did I think that, in so short a time, most of them would be able to understand and appreciate the transcendent blessings of the Gospel

of Christ, and many of them be earnestly engaged in seeking the pearl of great price. Little did I think that I should so soon witness satisfactory evidence of heart-felt conviction of sin, in many of these victims of slavery and degradation, and see tears of penitential sorrow streaming down their cheeks, or hear the pleasing story of gratitude and praise bursting from the full hearts of those who have experienced the renovating influences of the Holy Spirit. But so it is; and so I trust the benign influences of our holy Christianity may continue to spread throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula, until all the scattered tribes of Africa shall be disen-thralled, redeemed, and brought home to God.”

7. Recent Additions to the Churches.

The baptism of 52 at Millsburgh, by the Methodists, has been already mentioned. At Caldwell, December 19, 1847, 43 were baptised, of whom 33 were recaptives of the Pons, of whom Dr. Lugenbeel speaks in the letter just quoted. There have been additions at most of the other Methodist stations, and to the Presbyterian church at Monrovia. The Liberia Herald of February 25, 1848, has the following article :

“Additions to Baptist churches in the last five months.—Fifty-one have been baptised by F. S. James; 61 by H. Teage; 8 by John Day, and 2 by A. P. Davis. Of these, 47 have been added to the church in Monrovia; 37 to the church in New Georgia; 8 to the church in Louisiana; 21 to the church in Virginia; 2 to the church at Bassa Cove; and 8 to the church in Bexley; making a total of 123.”

[From the Indiana State Journal.]

Appeal to the Humane.

THE officers of the Indiana Colonization Society wished to remind the Ministers and churches throughout the State, that the time appropri-

ated by custom for taking up an annual collection on behalf of African colonization is at hand. On a Sabbath near to the approaching 4th of July it is desired and recommended that the claims of this noble enterprise be laid before the churches, and an opportunity given them to contribute to its support.

The history of Liberia during the past year has been marked by events of peculiar interest and encouragement. The governmental connection of the colony with the American Colonization Society has been dissolved. A Convention has been called; a Constitution formed, submitted to the people, and adopted by them; and a new government on a free republican basis has been organized under the most promising auspices, and is now in full and successful operation. This is a spectacle which may well challenge the admiration of the world. It promises incalculable good to Africa, and awakens a hope that a brighter destiny is in reserve for her depressed and scattered children in every clime.

The bare existence of a free, enlightened, independent and prosperous nation of colored men on the coast of Africa, creates a strong public sentiment adverse to their enslavement; it fosters emancipation,—and is the most effectual preparative the world has ever seen, for the civil, social, and religious elevation of the entire colored race. In this confidence, which is strengthened by the events of every revolving year, let the friends of colonization go forward with greatly augmented zeal and liberality. It is cheering to contemplate especially the encouraging events of the past year, in the continued good order and elevated morality of the Colony: its peaceful and happy organization as a free Republic—its increased suppression of the

slave trade by the purchase of New Cesters, the only remaining slave factory in its proximity; and the enlarged interest in the cause among the colored population of our country manifested in the augmented numbers of bond and free desiring to emigrate.

This increasing prosperity of the cause calls for more lively gratitude on the part of its friends, and for larger pecuniary contributions as the best fruit and evidence of such gratitude. How appropriate the consecration of the anniversary of our own Jubilee of Liberty, or some Sabbath near to it, to the noble work of aiding that rising Republic, which Christian philanthropy has planted, and God's own hand has so wonderfully preserved and prospered on the western coast of Africa.

Let it be remembered that hundreds of emigrants are ready to embark for Liberia, and that funds are needed immediately to send them to their destination. *We are notified that several families of colored persons contemplate emigrating from the Wash in this State to Liberia, as soon as means can be raised for their voyage and settlement.*

The estimable Elliott Cresson, in a late appeal on behalf of this noble enterprise, states that not less than four expeditions are now afloat, bearing nearly 500 emancipated emigrants to Liberia—and that an equal number anxiously await the ability of the Society to send them. He adds, that *nearly 200 slaves are to be liberated on one estate, but that they must be sent speedily to prevent the forfeiture of their offered freedom.*

The estimated expense of the voyage and settlement of each emigrant is \$50. If all, who are gratified with the past results, will contribute even a moderate sum in aid of the contemplated collection, *many chains will*

be broken, and many oppressed will go free.

Collections may be forwarded to Dr. Isaac Coe, Treasurer of the State Society, Indianapolis; and the African Repository will be sent gratuit-

ously to every Clergyman taking such collection.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,

President.

JAMES M. RAY, Secretary.

Indianapolis, June 15th, 1848.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Republic of Liberia.

It is not one of the least striking and impressive signs of the times, that a republican government should at this moment be in full operation on the Coast of Africa, the darkest part of the world. Africa has heretofore been a kind of mysterious land, chiefly known as a mart for the sale of men and women,—a quarry of human flesh, to be worked by men in whose breasts conscience was a petrification, and humanity a blank. To the tribunal of infinite justice these enemies of their kind are finally responsible; for whatever might have been the benevolence of Las Casas, or the philanthropic reasoning of Sir John Hawkins, it is certain that the *sacra fames auri*, the accursed lust of gold has been the predominating principle which has actuated them. It is true indeed that along with these scenes of progressive guilt, a beneficent law of Providence has been operating, by which the highest good is often educed from the deepest and darkest evil; but not less flagrant is the criminality of those who dared to be the authors of that evil. All the priceless blessings which in this land of their captivity have met the descendants of the African captives, especially that crowning blessing, the Light of Life, would, but for their transportation hither, have been shut out from them. To see, as we have seen, a thousand black communicants stand up in the Church of God, and raise high their voices

in praise of the true God, till the walls seemed almost to tremble with the energy of the echo,—this would teach the most obtuse mind, that not in vain were even Africans cast upon this continent. If millions have in the succession of centuries been subjected to American bondage, hundreds of thousands have been “redeemed” from sin, and made heirs of “the kingdom.” The temporary sufferings of this mortal state are lighter than a feather when compared with such a reversion.

Nevertheless, the position of this fragmentary portion of the African race is a false one. Violence brought them here, and by violence has their captivity been perpetuated. Their position here seems to be a continual infraction of some law of Providence. Now, if in the physical world, there is for every poison a counteracting remedy, to be discovered and applied by the industry, ingenuity and skill of men, so in the moral world we must believe there is an antidote for every bane, and it is the duty of man to find it. When the midnight of the middle ages had oppressed the human mind, till it cried out for relief, the light of the PRESS,—a new sun in the moral firmament, dawned upon mankind; and to this hour has been augmenting its power and brightness. That light has even shone upon Africa. Think of a printing press in Africa!

The want of commerce among the nations of the earth, a real evil

when contemplated from the middle of the nineteenth century, was supplied by the discovery of the mariner's compass, the immense influence of which discovery is itself a study. The absurdity, equalled only by the effrontery of certain practices at the commencement of the sixteenth century, first provoked the spirit of reformation, which, rising with the exigencies of the times, gathered strength as it rose, and burst the shackles that had so long bound the noble powers of man. The destitution and misery of human beings in prisons and dungeons first awoke the benevolent spirit of Howard, who went forth under the smile of heaven to "take the gauge and dimension" of human suffering.—The severity and oppression of a foreign government roused the spirit of resistance in the colonies, and a new nation sprang into being with full powers of self government, and with a charter that seems destined to cover with its broad provisions the wants and the rights of the human race.

So the enormities of the slave trade cried aloud for redress. They found a response in gentle and generous bosoms. Public opinion has been progressive on this great subject to this hour. From the time that FINLEY conceived the idea of Colonization, it has never slumbered. The

star of hope stood indeed for a long time just above that horizon, but it is now in the ascendant. Liberia is a free and independent nation, and unlike most of the nations of the earth, unostained with the blood of the slave. She has spread her banner to the breeze, inscribing on it, "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE," and under its folds millions shall find protection. Behold that land of the sun—so beautiful in its verdure—so abundant in its fertility—with scenery that might surpass the creations of romance itself, and a soil repaying a hundred fold the hand of culture; with golden fruits that might realize the fancies even of an Arabian tale, and physical resources that are capable of changing the condition of the world; especially look upon those millions of MINDS instinct with immortality, and yet to be excited to high and noble action. "THE LOVE OF LIBERTY TAKES US THERE," was inscribed on the white flag that floated from the mast head of the last emigrant ship that left this country, sailing from Savannah with a hundred emigrants, while a crowd of admiring citizens looked on the scene. Will not every American citizen give something, in this month of July, to help other hundreds that are waiting to go to the land of promise?

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

New York Colonization Society.

A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Tabernacle, to afford an opportunity for Rev. Messrs. Payne, Russell, and Wilson, clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, Mr. Harris, a farmer in that Republic, and its president, Mr. Roberts, to give plain statements of the present condition of Liberia, and their own individ-

ual pursuits, prospects, and feelings. The attendance, on the part of the public, was thin, a heavy storm passing over the city at the hour for which the meeting was convened, and deterring those resident at a distance from the place of meeting from attending its interesting exercises.

Rev. Dr. De Wit was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened

with prayer by Rev. Mr. M'Lain. The corresponding secretary of the society, Rev. J. B. Pinney, after a few remarks to the effect that the meeting was convened principally for the sake of showing the practical effects of the society's labor, introduced the Rev. Mr. Payne, who gave, in substance, the following narrative of his connection with the late colony and now Republic of Liberia:—

In 1828 his father, a laboring man without any trade, having a large family whom he could not educate here as he wished, resolved upon emigrating to Liberia, from Virginia, after first thinking of Ohio. Several others accompanied him, President Roberts among them. Soon after their arrival the speaker's father died of the acclimating fever. The disease is not now near so fatal, its treatment being better understood. The oldest son also died, and the mother with a large family was left comparatively unprovided for. The mother died in 1840, possessed of considerable property, and all her children educated and well provided for. The speaker had been engaged eight years in preaching the Gospel, one of his brothers three years, and three other brothers were engaged in mercantile transactions, one of them to a large amount.

Since the speaker arrived here, he had been making observations upon the condition of his race in this country. He had found some of talent and education, who, if they were placed in any situation where they could be encouraged in the requisite exertion, would have been well able to support themselves and families in respectability and influence. Circumstanced as they were, they could do nothing of the kind. Had the speaker, and those who were with him from Liberia, remained here, they would have been still performing menial service, blacking shoes, or per chance aspiring to the honor of

driving a carriage. Nothing better could they have done. Now the case was different. They had competence, and respectability, and influence, at home, and were freemen, and their children were free, which was best of all.

It was the colony at Liberia which had secured him and others these blessings, and he warmly thanked the Colonization Society for enabling him to go thither. So far from being dissatisfied, or wishing to return to America, were he offered fortune and elevated position, he would not do it. Liberia was his home, and the home of the colored race. The climate was not bad, as many represented. The sun did not burn the people up, or the speaker had not remained to this day. He had never found it so warm in Liberia as he had in New York that day.

He had had considerable intercourse with the natives—had labored with them, conversed with them on religion, and, though, like all heathens, they were averse to embracing religion, still the missionaries had met with great success. He had seen many conversions, and he left at Monrovia a goodly number of church members who were "walking in all of the commandments of the Lord, blameless." Especially was there a strong desire to have their children educated. The Sunday school at Monrovia was crowded with native children.

Rev. Mr. Russell next spoke. He said he loved Liberia, just for the same reasons that Americans loved America. He was there a free man, upon soil that belonged to him; there he could worship God without fear or molestation, which thousands of his race here could not do—it was next to death for them to open the Bible at all. There the people made their own laws, and whatever could make a man love his country was to be found there. How different the state of things there now to what it

was a few years ago. Kidnapping and slave-selling, and rapine and plunder were unknown now, and instead of learning savage warfare, men learned agriculture and civilized trades. So much had the Colonization Society done on the Western Coast of Africa.

The soil there was rich. Everything that grows in the West Indies, grows in Liberia, more abundantly and of better quality, the bread tree excepted. In the West Indies they plant the sugar cane every year; in Liberia every five years. The coffee tree in the West Indies yields from two to three pounds the tree; in Liberia the average is from twelve to fourteen. In all other fruits there is equal superiority. Ten men could not be found in Liberia who could be persuaded to return to these United States. You could not find ten who did not possess land of their own, and there was room enough for the population of a continent as large as this. A hundred acres, as good land as could be, might be bought for a dollar an acre. The natives now understood the character of the Liberians, and for a small consideration would give them peaceable possession of as much land as they wished to possess.

If his colored brethren knew what he knew, they would go to Liberia, and leave their children there in freedom and happiness. What were the 500,000 of them in these free States doing? How were they circumstanced? Were they fulfilling their destiny? Here they were raised without any of the superstitions of their race, comparatively enlightened, and having the knowledge and experience acquired by long residence in a civilized, Christian country. What good might they not effect, in addition to the promotion of their personal happiness, by removing to Liberia? If five thousand such had wrought so great

a blessing, had effected so much good in Liberia, what might not another ten thousand effect? Thousands there were *waiting* to be converted and civilized. That country would yet become the Heaven-favored home where colored people could enjoy all the blessings God designed they should enjoy.

The speaker knew men in Liberia who would weep tears of bitterest sorrow if they believed they would have to come back to America. There was true happiness, and they would be unwilling to leave it.

Rev. Mr. Wilson next addressed the meeting. He went out from Virginia in 1833; was born of free parents, and was himself free, but found nevertheless insurmountable obstacles to advancement. He could not *enjoy* his freedom. Seeing how he and his parents suffered under a ban, he often thought what would become of his children. For their sakes he went to Liberia, and sincerely thanked God that he ever took that step; and he also thanked the Colonization Society for what they had done for him.

Before he went to Liberia he went through the different States to see what his free colored brethren were doing. He visited Philadelphia and New York, and corresponded with his people in other parts of the Union. In Liberia he remained fourteen months, before he returned for his family. He believed the Colonization Society to be designed of God. No one could think how proud he felt, when, by its kindness, he became settled in Liberia, and called it *his home*. There his race could enjoy freedom, and could worship God, none daring to make them afraid. He urged his colored brethren here to *educate their children for Liberia*. The climate was just adapted to them. It was as pleasant as life itself. The soil was as good as men could ask Heaven to

give. They could live as safely as in any country of the world, and in greater happiness. The republic required a little more strength and a little more head: these would come; but in the meantime the republic was prospering.

He had traveled far into the interior. Christianity and civilization were making wonderful strides. There were millions yet degraded, but the work of reformation was begun; opposition was giving way, and darkness was receding before the spreading light of Christian truth. Last year on his mission station he baptized fourteen with his own hands, and to this day they give good evidence of sound conversion to God. Africa was to be redeemed; star must be added to star, till the bright constellation became a proud sign in the heavens. The little one shall yet become a great nation. He loved Liberia because it was his own land; and much as he loved America also, because it was a Christian country,

if he had thought he should die here he certainly would not have come. He wished to end his days in Liberia.

President Roberts addressed the meeting. He had had twenty years experience in Liberia, and he had lost all doubts as to its certain prosperity. The colony and republic there has done more to suppress and root out the slave trade than the combined efforts of the navies of France and England. He gave some facts in illustration of this, which have already been published in the periodicals of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Harris, a farmer in Liberia, next spoke. His remarks were principally confined to a narrative of the attack upon Rev. Mr. Brown's house by two hundred and fifty natives, and its gallant and successful defence by the speaker, as aforesaid published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. At the close of his address, the highly gratified audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Colonization Society in Barbados.

BARBADOS, 16th May, 1848.

To His Excellency President Roberts,
President of the Republic of Liberia, &c. &c.

WE, the Barbados Colonization Society for assisting in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the introduction of civilization into Africa,

Feel happy in having this opportunity of presenting your Excellency with an address, wherein we heartily congratulate you on your safe arrival at Barbados, but more especially at a time when a large portion of our brethren, inhabitants of this Island, have formed themselves into a Society for the purpose of emigrating to the Western coast of Africa; with intention of forming a settlement in the land of our forefathers, and

for assisting, as far as in our power lies, the great work of the moral regeneration of Africa; already commenced by the British Government, under which we have the happiness to live, by the friends of the African race in England, and by a colony such as yours, from which under God we expect the happiest results.

We request your Excellency to accept our assurance that we have received the intelligence of the formation of your settlement, the progress you have made under many difficulties, and the establishment of your independence with inexpressible joy! as another demonstration to the world, that the descendants of Africa, when placed in a fair position, are not inferior in civilization, religion, and

morality, to those nations, amongst whom it was their lot to be cast for a given time.

In conclusion, we now take leave of your Excellency, and at the same time present you with a copy of our resolutions, trusting that we exchange reciprocal feelings, when we state that, bound to each other by the ties of our common origin, and feeling the same deep interest in the enlightenment and civilization of our fatherland, you will afford us such information and advice from the results of your experience, as may assist us in our labor of love, and occasion us to hail with joy! the day when Ethiopia may emphatically be said to stretch forth her hands to God.

With best wishes for your Excellency's future success and the health and happiness of your Excellency and family, we have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's

Very humble servants,
 ANTHONY BARCLAY, *Chairman.*
 JOHN A. BLACHMAN, *Vice Ch.*
 CHARLES PHIPPS, *Secretary.*
 SAMUEL DONOKAN, *Treasurer.*
 CONRAD REEVES,
 HENRY DAYRELL,
 JOHN SHEAFE,
 SAMUEL SANDIFORD,
 JOHN S. GASKIN.

Resolutions unanimously passed by the Committee of the Barbados Colonization Society for assisting in the suppression of the slave trade and the introduction of Christianity into Africa.

First. Resolved, That this meeting have, for some years past, watched with deep anxiety the efforts of Her Majesty's Government to suppress the slave trade, put down slavery, and civilize the untutored inhabitants of the continent of Africa.

Second. That although these efforts have not altogether been crown-

ed with success, owing in some measure, to the generally received opinion, that the climate of that portion of the continent, to which Great Britain has directed her attention, is pernicious to the constitution of the inhabitants of Europe, yet there is room for the hope, that Her Majesty's government have not abandoned their original designs, but will continue to employ those means, which occasionally present themselves, of attaining their object, and which are now abundantly offered by the capacity and disposition of the descendants of Africa, inhabitants of the British West India colonies.

Third. That the philanthropic objects which Her Majesty's Government have in view, and the measures which they have adopted for the carrying out of the same, have, for some time, engaged the attention of a considerable portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Island of Barbados, and awakened in them, not only a deep feeling of gratitude for the great measure of emancipation, whereby their brethren in bondage were generally raised from a state of abject slavery to the proud position of British freemen, but also a disinclination to remain passive spectators of the great work of moral regeneration already commenced for the benefit of their brethren on the continent of Africa, to whom they are closely bound by the ties of consanguinity, affection and sympathy.

Fourth. That whilst this meeting deeply deplore the wrongs that are continually inflicted on the helpless inhabitants of Africa, the atrocities which are daily perpetrated on them by the continuance of the slave trade as well as the dark clouds of ignorance and superstition which overspread the land, they cannot but conceive it a duty which they owe to God! the British Government and

themselves to make a voluntary offer of their personal efforts, to advance as far as in their power lies, the grand work of the moral regeneration and civilization of Africa, by proceeding with the assistance of the Government to the scene of action, by planting a colony, or settling a district in the Colony of Fernando Po, or on any other or more suitable spot which the Government might select, by introducing amongst the inhabitants our manners and customs, by studying the language of the surrounding nations, by making known to them the folly and wickedness of continuing the slave trade, by establishing schools of general instruction, by instilling into their minds the knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the cultivation of their lands, by introducing systematic culture, by endeavoring to establish the most friendly relations with the native tribes, by opening a mart for British commerce, and by our examples, moral, religious, and social, to form a nucleus from which instruction may be radiated around, and the well disposed be induced to amalgamate with us.

Fifth. That under the protection, and with the assistance of the British Government and people, we are of opinion that success will attend our efforts, because we are certain that if liberal grants of land be made, proper encouragement given to industry, and a regular communication be opened between the western coast of Africa and the British West India colonies; but more especially with the Island of Barbados, a stream of emigration will commence to flow hence to Africa of numberless persons who are already civilized, and who will carry with them their various trades and professions, and their capabilities of every degree of instruction necessary for the formation of a newly settled colony.

Sixth. That emigration from this Island cannot at all interfere with the measures of Government now in progress for facilitating emigration from Africa to the colonies in the West Indies, inasmuch as the want of labor is not known here, this country being over stocked with inhabitants, who are increasing in such a degree, that it will be morally impossible, in a short time, for them to find adequate employment; in fact, in the present depressed state of the Island, there are hundreds who are in this predicament, and who could well be spared; and, therefore, in the event of our meeting with attention in the proper quarter, through which alone, under God, success can attend our efforts, the said emigrants must ultimately benefit themselves as well as others, as the means will thus be afforded of effecting a mutual interchange of the already civilized to a place where civilization and industry are required, and of the uncivilized to already civilized countries.

Seventh That for all the foregoing important considerations, we forthwith form ourselves into a committee for the purpose of addressing a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, through the medium of His Excellency Governor Reid, therein stating our wants, wishes, and suggestions, and earnestly and sincerely offering ourselves a devoted band (considering no sacrifice too great) to proceed to the continent of Africa, for the accomplishment of the object of our wishes, the British Government assisting us, and Providence being our guide.

On behalf of the Committee.

ANTHONY BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

CHARLES PHIPPS, } *Sec's.*

EDWARD W. ARCHER, }

BARBADOS, April 12, 1848.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN HOME,
May 22, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Sometime since a communication was received from you, and with it a copy of the African Repository. Your proposal was to send the "Repository" one year gratis, &c. You also urged the importance of sustaining the Colonization Society, &c. Now I thank you, my dear sir, for sending the paper—for had you not sent it, in all probability, I should have been as ignorant as ever upon the subject. I knew that there was such a Society in existence, and that was nearly the amount of what I did know.

To my mind, the organization of

a Republican Government by the colored people on the shores of Africa is the most grand event of the nineteenth century. I see in it something more grand and *prospectively* glorious than I see in the revolution in France. I see in this the little cloud, like a man's hand—not a cloud to merely darken the heavens or to devastate the earth by its angry contents,—but a little cloud, big with mercy drops, which is destined to spread and increase until that whole land, which has been doomed by the God of all wisdom and all goodness to blackness and degradation, shall blossom as the rose, and become as the garden of the Lord.

Letter from a Colored Man, Alphonso M. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1848.

REV. MR. McLAIN.—Sir, having determined to visit Liberia, Cape Palmas and some other parts of Africa, if found practicable, for the purpose of collecting such tangible and incontestible evidence as shall enable me to work effectually in the advocacy of truth in opposition to the prejudices of my brethren entertained so generally against emigrating to Africa, I have been advised by a number of the distinguished clergymen and gentlemen of Philadelphia to come to this city to solicit aid. I have been for many years familiar with the views and feelings of the colored people in the free States, and have recently made myself acquainted with the sentiments of the free colored people of the southern States.

The more intelligent among them in both sections are greatly divided—a respectable minority at least are strongly inclined to emigrate beyond the limits of the United States,

believing (as I do) that unrestricted freedom, political, and social elevation cannot be attained here. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that at the present time at least, Liberia and colonization present the only tangible prospect. The question therefore with them is, can we emigrate there with a reasonable prospect of living. It being under the tropical sun, you will say, sir, I doubt not, that they have abundance of proof. But I would respectfully reply, that we have had the most exaggerated statements upon both sides, and been forced into opposite extremes; many have gone in search of an El Dorado—came back disappointed, and represented the colony as a "Grave yard." While others still maintain that there is no place on earth so blessed.

Unfortunately, every thing is attributed to interested colonists or persons favorable to banishing the free colored people from the United States, that slavery may be made

more permanent. I unhesitatingly confess that the latter is the opinion entertained by the humble writer for many years, an opinion formed from hearing the speeches of eminent agents; and the only legitimate one deducible from what I was in the habit of hearing, urged as reasons for supporting the scheme where I resided.

But I have been led to examine the subject in connection with that of emigrating to Canada and the West Indies, and have come to the conclusion above indicated. I believe also, that the success of colonization promises the only reasonable hope of civilization and Christianizing the natives; and that the abolition of the slave trade cannot be hoped for upon any other ground, while a market exists in any country.

I have thought proper to be thus particular, sir, in order to inform you precisely what I aim at, as I am seeking to obtain your approbation and patronage. My design is, to go to Africa as soon as practicable, and remain there a sufficient time to obtain whatever information shall be deemed attainable and necessary; and then return to the United States for the purpose of disseminating the useful information. I have for some time published a small weekly pa-

per at Cincinnati, Ohio, devoted to the elevation of colored people, which will be used as the channel of communication, should I live to return.

In addition to the letters I have, I would respectfully refer to the fact, that I have the confidence of a number of distinguished friends of humanity, as will be seen from my subscription paper, among whom are the Rev. J. B. Durbin, D. D., Rev. J. Parker, D. D., Rev. A. Potter, D. D., Rev. J. W. McDowell, D. D., Rev. J. H. Kennard, Rev. T. L. Janeway, Rev. R. B. Dales, D. D., Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D., Hon. J. Jones, Messrs. P. T. Jones, J. Hazellhurst, R. B. Davidson, W. Wurts, esq., and Drs. John Bell and S. P. Getbard, M. D., of Philadelphia. Also, Messrs. R. and W. Lemmons and S. Sands, Rev. T. B. Sargent, J. A. Collins, and Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Baltimore.

The gentlemen whom I have consulted, advise me to call upon you, sir, believing that should I be able to secure your confidence and approbation, I might succeed in obtaining considerable aid in this city.

In the hope of meeting with your approval and patronage, I remain your humble servant,

ALPHONSO M. SUMNER.

Late Intelligence from Liberia.

By the arrival of the *Madonna* at New York, from Monrovia, we have received files of the *Liberia Herald* and *Africa's Luminary* to May 10, from which we make the following extracts:

[From the *Liberia Herald*.]

THE DEPARTURE.—On the evening of the 4th inst., the American bark "*Nehemiah Rich*," Daniel L. Carlton, master, left our harbor for the United

States, via West Indies. The following named persons took passage in her—President Roberts, lady and daughter; and Mrs. John N. Lewis—and Messrs. B. R. Wilson, James S. Payne, A. F. Russell, Zion Harris, and lady, and Mrs. Ralph Moore. The President and family, and Mrs. Lewis, will go from the United States to England.

We do not remember having witnessed before, the departure of so

many of our distinguished and interesting citizens, at any one time: and we feel confident, that on no similar occasion, has there been such a manifestation of interest and feeling by the citizens at large, as was openly shown on the afternoon of the 4th. Hundreds of friends and spectators of both sexes crowded the wharf, to wish the travelers a pleasant and interesting visit to foreign lands: and many a silent tear was seen to trickle down the fair cheek, when the affectionate adieu was hastily given and received.

The French brigs of war, "Bougainville," Captain Chaigneau, and "Dupetit Thouars," Captain Protot, remained in port some two or three days, for the ostensible purpose of escorting the President and his friends on board the bark, and it was with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we noticed the enlarged arrangements made by these accomplished officers, to show respect to the President of the Republic, and his distinguished friends. They had six boats in waiting, decorated with the flags and pennants of their country, and the party set off in them from the wharf about half past four of the clock.

The boats had scarcely left the wharf, before the firing of a national salute commenced at Fort Norris, under the direction of Colonel Yates.

After the passengers had reached the bark, the President made a short visit to each of the brigs of war, and was received on board with honors becoming his rank. Several of our prominent citizens accompanied the President to the bark, and returned to the shore after night fall, in a large and comfortable barge, placed at their disposal for the occasion, by Captain Chaigneau.

Captains Chaigneau and Protot, are entitled to our highest gratitude for the honor they have thus shown the Republic through its chief Magistrate.

MONROVIA.—Our town is rapidly improving. For the last two years, a spirit of industry and enterprise seems to have taken possession of our people: and though the song of "hard times" continues to be heard on every side, the improvements of the last two years in buildings, of a durable and costly character, far exceed in number and comfortableness, those of any other period. It is really gratifying to us, to notice the rapid strides that are now being made by all classes of the people, to make themselves comfortable. We counted a few days ago, thirty-four new buildings, many of them of brick and stone, and in a forward state of completion: and arrangements are in progress for the building of as many more. Our young men are not behind the spirit of the times. Many of them are honorably exerting themselves to get into their own houses. We would suggest to our young ladies, the propriety of giving a direct and unequivocal refusal to any young man who offered proposals of marriage, unless he could lay claim to a comfortable dwelling, and otherwise well improved premises.

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RICE.—Rice is becoming quite scarce, and its price is advancing up to the old tune of two dollars per bushel. We had more than a sufficiency for our own consumption, but we spared it to others who were in want of it more than we were. Considerable quantities have been carried to Sinoe and Cape Palmas. We have nothing to fear, however, as our supply of potatoes and cassada is more than sufficient for the wants of the people. Some of our farmers on the St. Paul's will in a very short time commence to harvest their early crops of rice: large fields of it are now heading and ready to cut.

THE TRAP.—We have often mentioned, how the unprincipled British traders on our coast invented measures to prevent the government obtaining from the natives possession of a few points of coast in our jurisdiction; and how impudently some of them have laid claim to certain points of coast as their property, by pretended purchases of the chiefs. Our knowledge of the African character, has in every instance, caused us to doubt that any of the chiefs ever made any such sales to traders: and we have heard from many of the chiefs themselves, that they would never sell their lands to them—they say that purchases of lands belong to governments, and traders for produce have no business with such matters. We have just received a letter from a gentleman, stating in what a confused state he left the natives of Settra Kroo. One David Murray, a London trader, has for several years past been engaged in trading on this part of the coast, and made several times large offers to the people of Settra Kroo for their country; they have invariably refused to sell it to him, but permitted him to trade with them in common with other traders. Murray having ascertained that the chiefs had concluded to sell their country to this government, notwithstanding the many obstacles he had interposed to prevent it, immediately formed a plan whereby he hoped to become the purchaser. This was to call the chiefs together, and to thank them for the trade they had given him and to make them large presents. Of course the natives readily met and received the presents. A day or two afterwards, Murray told the chiefs, that as he had made them large presents, it was proper that they should sign him a receipt, and he had accordingly prepared one for them to sign—they unhesitatingly refused to sign it—and notwithstanding all the

coaxing, manœuvring and intriguing of this wily Captain Murray, he is likely to fail in this attempt to defraud the natives of their country. For several days he had been urging and insisting upon their signing of the receipt as he called it, but it was nothing less than a regular purchase deed for the entire Settra Kroo country. The chiefs told Murray that, “they never since their mammy-born them, see any country man sign book for dash side,” and that they would not do it. This same David Murray has played at this game before, and apparently with a little better success. He claims a part of Tradetown and Little Colah, but takes good care not to contend for any such claims before the chiefs of either of the places. The Prince of Tradetown accosted him one day, and told him that he had been informed that he had reported abroad that he had purchased his country:—after considerable equivocation, Murray told the Prince that he had purchased his country. The Prince immediately drew his sword and would have killed him on the spot, if the spectators had not interfered. He was very glad to escape with his life, and made no delay whatever, in getting on board his ship. This nice captain will receive at Little Colah the same unceremonious attention should he trust himself on shore at that place.

This last attempt at fraud at Settra Kroo, may give us some insight as to the validity of his claims, on Tradetown and Little Colah. This Murray is about a fair specimen of the English traders on our coast; can it be wondered at then, that we have had difficulties with them?

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OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Until the return of President Roberts, our expectations will be as various as the wind. He left our shores clothed with certain powers, the amicable

arrangement of which, in the United States, England, and with other powers, will raise our spirits and infuse new energies into every citizen. The Legislature knowing full well the importance of having at the earliest day, foreign governments to acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and at the same time having no available resources wherewith to send commissioners to foreign courts for the purpose, found itself in rather an awkward position. Many plans were proposed for carrying out these important measures, but they were abandoned nearly as soon as they were introduced. While in a state of uncertainty as to the most practicable course to be adopted, under these untoward circumstances, it was intimated that the President intended to make a foreign visit for the benefit of the health of his family. This seemed to open a way, whereby a portion of our most important affairs might be attended to; but then there was a delicacy attending the bringing of the subject before the President; it being pretty generally known that he had expressed a desire more than 15 months before that time, to retire for a while from public affairs; and it was only at the most urgent solicitations of many of our most prominent citizens from all parts of the Republic, that he consented to be a candidate for the Presidency. But there was very little time for parleying, and it was proposed by some of the members of each branch of the Legislature, to seek an early opportunity of introducing the subject to the President, and if possible, obtain his consent to attend to our foreign affairs while abroad, should the Legislature be inclined to clothe him with the necessary authority to do so. The interview took place, and the President, though disposed to do all in his power to forward the affairs of the State,

was unwilling to be burdened with matters of so much importance, when his object in going abroad was to seek health. But he was not permitted to have his own way in this respect, without being further importuned, and accordingly other gentlemen not members of the Legislature, but high in the confidence of the people, and immediately identified with every interest of the State, joined their voices with those who first waited on the President, and after considerable reasoning, the President said "that he would no longer consider himself at liberty to decline performing any duty, however arduous, that the representatives of the people might be inclined to authorize him to attend to." No delay took place before the Legislature passed resolutions clothing him with such authority, and it must be gratifying to the members of the Legislature to hear the favorable opinions coming from all parts of the State, as to their action in this respect. It is the decided opinion of nearly every person who have expressed their views on the subject, that the Legislature could not have adopted a more feasible plan to bring our Government before the notice of foreign powers. President Roberts is intimately acquainted with every particular of our affairs, more so than any other person. For the last seven years he has been the Chief Executive officer of Liberia, and as such, has been obliged to carry on correspondence with the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, of a very important character, and which to us, seemed to wear a very threatening aspect.

And it is not improbable that some of the subjects embraced in that correspondence, may be forced up for discussion in England, when that Government is called upon to acknowledge our independence. It is from that government more than any

other, that we expect the most friendly assurances, &c., &c.

AN ADDITION TO OUR MARINE.— We take great pleasure in noticing the departure of the fine new schooner lately built by our fellow townsman, William Draper, Esq. She is called the "Susannah." On the 19th instant, she left our port on her first voyage with a flowing breeze, in charge of G. Ammons, one of our most experienced masters; ere this we hope she has reached some of the trading points, and found a profitable business. It is supposed she will carry at least 25 tons. This schooner has been carefully built, and is well found in every respect. Foreigners speak of her as being a perfect piece of workmanship, and cordially congratulate our friend Draper on his enlarged improvement in boat building.

In a few weeks we hope to have the gratification of recording the departure of another new craft; having noticed a few days ago, one of respectable size, nearly ready to be launched; and we are assured that materials are being collected for the building of another considerably larger than the Susannah.

DIED.—In this town on the 2d instant, Juliann, daughter of Mr. E. J. Rove, after a short illness.

At Bexley, in Grand Bassa County, on the 3d instant, Mrs Seymour, consort of G. L. Seymour.

At Marshall, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Eliza Tucker, after a long and lingering illness.

In this town, on the 28th instant, Miss Martha Tann, after a severe illness.

Naval Department.

ARRIVALS.

April 12. United States Ship Decatur, Captain E. Byrne, from the leeward.

April 14. H. M. C. M. brig Bougainville, Captain P. Chaigneau, from the leeward.

DEPARTURES.

April 1. United States Ship Decatur, Captain E. Byrne, for the leeward.

April 5. H. M. C. M. brigs Bougainville, Captain P. Chaigneau, and Dupetit Thours, Captain Protot, both for the leeward.

April 14. United States ship Decatur, Capt. E. Byrne, for the leeward.

April 15. H. M. C. M. brig Bougainville, Captain P. Chaigneau, for France via Cape de Verd Islands.

Marine list—Port of Monrovia.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. American barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, master, from Sinoe.

April 2. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

April 3. American barque Montgomery, Hooper, master, from Cape Palmas.

April 5. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, from the leeward.

April 6. Liberian schooner Hannah, Barbour, master, from Marshall, passenger J. J. Powell, Esq.

April 6. Liberian sloop Fidelity, Marshall, master, from Grand Bassa

April 8. Liberian Cutter Catharine, Vicks, master, from the windward.

April 15. American ship Madonna, Lawlin, master, from the leeward; passengers from Setra Kroo, Rev. Mr. Conley, lady and child, and Miss L. Coke.

April 15. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, from Marshall; passenger, J. H. Paxton.

April 15. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, from Marshall.

April 16. American barque Nile, Stott, master, from Cape Palmas.

April 18. Liberian cutter Star,

Davis, master, from Cape Palmas ; passenger, Mr. R. S. McGill.

April 22. Hamburg brig Therese, ———, from Sierra Leone.

April 24. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for Marshall.

April 26. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, from the leeward.

April 26. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, from the leeward.

DEPARTURES.

April 1. American barque Nile, Stott, master, for the leeward.

April 2. Liberian schooner Hannah, Barbour, master, for the leeward.

April 4. American barque Nehemiah Rich, Carlton, master, for New York, via West Indies ; the passengers' names are mentioned in an editorial article.

April 5. Bremen brig Felecie, Hollman, master, for the leeward.

April 6. American barque Montgomery, Hooper, master, for New York ; passengers, Rev. I. Clark, lady and son, and Mr. J. H. Archibald.

April 6. Liberian schooner Teazer, Jones, master, for the leeward.

April 8. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for Marshall ; passengers, J. J. Powell, Esq., and Mr. J. H. Paxton.

April 8. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, for Marshall ; passengers, Mrs. Mary Ann Minor and Miss Georgiana E. Minor.

April 8. Liberian sloop Fidelity, Marshall, master, for Grand Bassa ; passenger, Mrs. M. Washington.

April 11. Liberian schooner Perseverance, Boston, master, for the leeward.

April 19. American barque Nile, Stott, master, for the leeward.

April 19. Liberian schooner Susannah, Ammons, master, for the leeward.

April 19. Liberian cutter Star, Davis, master, for Cape Palmas ; passenger, Mr. R. S. McGill.

April 20. Liberian schooner Hannah, Madison, master, for Marshall.

April 22. Liberian cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, master, for the leeward.

April 22. Liberian sloop Nathan Bangs, Hart, master, for the leeward.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

A SKETCH OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF MARSHALL.—Our readers abroad, if not at home, no doubt would like to hear something about Marshall—its improvement and influence over the adjacent native tribes.

The town of Marshall is situated on the northwest side of the Junk River. The situation of the town may be thought by some to be located in an advantageous place ; but we are inclined to think to the contrary. Had the town been planted about a mile further up the river, in all probability it would have been the means of inducing many of the inhabitants of the different settlements to have removed there. Many of the inhabitants of the town have been obliged to leave, and settle permanently on their farms, some six or eight miles up the river, where they can through all the seasons of the year reap the fruits of their labor.

The town is situated upon a sandy part of the country, near the beach, and during the summer the heat being so intense, the parching sand will not admit any of the kitchen vegetables to thrive, therefore to raise any of the common garden vegetables, they are obliged to shelter them from the overpowering influence of the sun.

The inhabitants of Marshall live principally in thatched houses, the basements of them are plastered very well, and have quite a respectable appearance. The cause of this is obvious, from the fact, that there are but few sawyers in the place, and they having witnessed the bad effect

produced by working in the *swamp*, have desisted from such a course of occupation, and turned their attention exclusively to farming. There are many peculiar circumstances connected with this settlement, but taking into consideration many of the almost insurmountable barriers, we think the inhabitants of Marshall have done well. And if we should be guided by what we have seen, and learned from others, she has improved much, and bids fair to be of great advantage to this Republic. Though without any help through the tide of immigration, yet many individuals have found it to their advantage to remove from this, and the adjoining settlements, to Marshall, where they can in their estimation more easily obtain that sustenance which nature demands.

There has been imported from Marshall to this place during this year, two thousand bushels of lime, besides a considerable quantity of *oysters*, and other staple products. The people in general live quite independently, for they have no dealing with foreigners—most every thing in the *eating* line is produced by their own labor—*oysters* excepted, and these you can easily obtain in great abundance from the rivers in that vicinity.

The adjacent native tribes seem to be more subject to the laws of this Government than we have ever known them, and are becoming so inured to civilized customs, that when they have any disputes among themselves, as a general thing, they come to a Magistrate to settle their difficulties. Such an influence has long been desired by this Government, and we hope inducements will be held out to them, that by some means, yet unknown to us, our influence may be exerted so far as to bring about effectually, a total abolition of the slave trade, which is carried on so

extensively among them. The day is not far distant, we hope, when we shall see the light of science, and the influence of Christianity disseminated among them. To witness scenes characteristic of the native Africans, there are objects presented to us in their nature appalling. We hope, however, that the influence that will be exerted by this Government, may bring about a speedy reformation.

In a measure we have already witnessed the salutary effect produced by the progress of civilization in this country. It would, indeed, be a pleasing sight to those true hearted friends of other countries, who have spent time and talent for the advancement of the great colonization scheme, to witness on the Sabbath the many scores of native children and youth, crowding to the different religious institutions opened for their benefit. We are inclined to think that they would acknowledge that their hopes were already realized.

—
SLAVE TRADE AT LITTLE CAPE MOUNT.—We learn from an authentic source, that the *slave trade* is carried on quite extensively at or near Little Cape Mount, (distant about forty miles) by a Krooman named *Do*; employed, as we are informed, by that notorious slave dealer at New Cess. He has now on hand about seventy slaves for market. Cannot there be a stop put to this nefarious traffic within the limits of this Republic? We hope there will be some prominent measures taken by this Government that will bring the rebels to justice. This, indeed, is greivous, and corroding to the feelings of all true philanthropists.

Some few months ago there was a similar establishment at King Gray's town, (distant about sixteen miles,)

and a goodly number of the citizens volunteered their services to go and rescue the poor victims, doomed to undergo the severity of their inhuman masters, if some immediate assistance was not afforded. Is there not left a spark of that spirit in the bosom of our citizens that would arouse their feelings to such a loud call of humanity!

Remember, fellow citizens, that we came to this country for the ostensible purpose of stopping the progress of this accursed traffic; therefore we must endeavor to exert our influence in such a manner, that it may be instrumental whether directly, or indirectly, in benefiting the sable sons of Africa.

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—About two weeks since a Brazillian schooner, prize to H. B. M. ship *Fire Fly*, went into Sierra Leone, with two hundred and thirty-five slaves. She was taken off Gaboon—when taken, she had on board two hundred and seventy. These were crowded into a vessel of such small demensions, that in the space of twenty days, thirty-five of these perished. If these pirates would only have vessels large enough to preserve the lives of the poor

creatures, it would perhaps render their traffic somewhat less horrible on the score of humanity, if indeed there can be any modified grade to a crime so high and heinous in the sight of God and man.

HEALTH OF THE LATE IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Editor:—I take this opportunity to inform you of the health of the late immigrants under my medical care at the settlements of Virginia and Monrovia. The company by the Amazon, and twenty-nine of the company per Barque Nehemiah Rich, from Kentucky, numbering in all about seventy-five, all of whom have been attacked with the acclimating fever, and nearly all may now be considered convalescent. I have lost one, who died, however, not of fever, for he had been attacked, and was in a degree convalescent, but while yet in a debilitated state from the effects of the fever, was taken with an attack of *cholera morbus*, which prostrated him at once, and he sunk in state of collapse.

H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Attendant Physician.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Monrovia, May 10, 1848.

Late Despatches from Liberia.

MONROVIA, *May 12, 1848.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—The “*Madonna*,” Captain Lawlin, is hourly expected in our port from Cape Palmas, on her way to New York, and though I have nothing very interesting to communicate, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without informing you that our affairs are going on smoothly.

President Roberts left here in the “*Nehemiah Rich*,” on the 4th April, in company with several of our gentlemen, on a visit to the United States

via West Indies. Before this reaches you, I hope they have safely arrived. From the President and others by the *N. Rich*, you will be minutely informed of all our affairs.

The commissioners for the purchase of territory have returned home, without, however, having effected the purchase of the remainder of the unpurchased tracts of country, comprehended in our boundary. They succeeded in purchasing the southern half of Little Colah territory, the remainder of the Grand Colah territo-

ry and the River Cesters territory. We had hoped that Settra Kroo and Grand Cess would have been purchased, but they were not. The chiefs of the former place had consented to sell, and promised the commissioners that they would perfect the sale of their country on their return from Grand Cess. On the return of the commissioners from Grand Cess, a new obstacle presented itself. A Captain David Murray, an Englishman, who has for several years been engaged trading on this part of the coast, had in the absence of the commissioners, gathered the chiefs together and made them large presents, in return, he told them, for their kindness in trading so liberally with him. A day or two afterwards, he called on the same chiefs, and asked them to sign a receipt for the presents he had given them. This they peremptorily refused to do. Murray was earnestly insisting for a receipt, when the commissioners returned, and so great was the confusion in consequence of what they (the chiefs) called so unreasonable a request, that the commissioners found it impracticable to effect any thing at that time. The chiefs said they had never before been called on to sign a receipt for "dashes," and that they would not do it in this instance. Though Murray had some of the principal men of the place in his favor, it is not at all probable that he will effect his purpose. What Murray called a receipt was nothing less than a bill of sale for the whole of the Settra Kroo country. The chiefs of Grand Cess would not agree to sell their country, they may hereafter sell it to us.

The immigrants by the N. Rich and Amazon are doing well. Nearly all of them have had one or more attacks of fever, and excepting "a little sickly, delicate child, with worms" at Sinou, none have died.

I before informed you of my having directed Mr. Murray to locate the immigrants by the N. Rich on the Blue Barre side of the river, and presumed he would have acted accordingly—but in a letter from Dr. Lugenbeel of 18th ultimo, he says: "It will be totally impracticable for a settlement to be made on Blue Barre point, or even on the Blue Barre side of the river, at present, on several accounts. The fact is, you know the Blue Barre territory has not yet been paid for. We have concluded to locate all the late immigrants on a good tract of land, about two miles inland from Greenville. For convenience sake I have called the new settlement 'Louisiana.' My principal desire is, and I think our principal object ought to be, to locate new immigrants as comfortably as circumstances will admit, and with due regard to their probable future prospects."

Blue Barre not having been paid for, should not, I think, be an objection to forming a settlement there. You will remember that Sinou is not entirely paid for, nor can the chiefs be induced to receive at one time the balance due on it—they prefer it remaining in our hands, and to take such portions of it, at such times as may suit them. So with the chiefs of Blue Barre; they do not wish to receive their pay now—the arrangements for that country were made under the administration of Governor Buchanan—we have made payments to them, and they fully comprehend, that though they have not been paid for the country, it is our property, and we have a right to make what disposition of it we think proper. The commissioners when there last month waited some six days in the hope of getting the chiefs together, and concluding a final settlement; but they were not ready to do so, and in consequence did not meet the commissioners. I regret exceedingly that

the immigrants are not located as you desired, because your reasons for making such a direction seem to be proper, and was intended to influence considerably the cause of colonization in Louisiana. If your directions to me had not been so very explicit and direct, to consign the immigrants to Mr. Murray, I would have gone down myself and seen them located as you desired. Dr. Lugenbeel will, I presume, write you more fully on the subject, and I doubt not but that his reasons will be sufficiently satisfactory. His being on the spot, gives him better opportunities for arriving at correct conclusions as to the propriety of settling Blue Barre. Should you still desire a settlement on the Blue Barre side or point, send out further instructions, and I dare say that the settlement will be made. Notice of a few months would be very desirable to enable houses of African construction to be made ready for the people to go in, or you might send out a large frame for a building with all the necessary building materials, which could be put up at once for the reception of the immigrants should you prefer their not being landed on the Sinou side, until the necessary preparations, under ordinary circumstances, could be made for their reception.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

Sec. & Tr. Am. Col. Soc.,
Washington City, U. S. A.

—
MONROVIA, May 17, 1848.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I had the

pleasure of receiving your favor of 10th April last by the "Liberia Packet," which anchored in our harbor yesterday afternoon, after a pleasant passage of 32 days, with her 140 immigrants in good health. The Packet will leave this in a few days for Grand Bassa with the emigrants, as you have directed. I shall not omit to do all in my power to render the visit of Messrs. Ball and Walker as agreeable as possible.

I am much gratified that these immigrants are to go to Bassa—that place is much in want of population, and this large company will be quite an addition to its strength and importance; there will no doubt be considerable rejoicing with the people at that place on the arrival of these emigrants.

This will make the second letter I have written to you to go by this vessel. Since writing the first, I have received further communications from Dr. Lugenbeel, informing me of other deaths among the immigrants. Under date 11th instant, he writes: "Three more of the immigrants have died—one a poor skeleton of a woman, who has been perfectly *helpless* and *idiotic* from her infancy—one a sickly, delicate girl, and the other a boy." Making the total number of deaths *five*. The rest of the immigrants he represents to be in a favorable condition. One of the company by the Amazon has died from other causes, says Dr. Roberts, than the African fever.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. & Tr. Am. Col. Soc.

Washington City.

Death of Judge Wilkeson.

We have learned with deep regret that our friend and former associate S. Wilkeson, Esq., departed this life on the 7th ultimo. The only notice of his death which we have seen is the following, which appeared in the *Journal of Commerce*:

A correspondent, writing from the banks of the Tennessee River, says: "On arriving at Kingston, at 9 P. M. of the 7th, I was requested to see a dying stranger, Judge Samuel Wilkeson, of Buffalo, New York. As an enterprising citizen, whose conduct had been marked with great benevolence, I had heard of him. He had a

daughter with him on their way to visit his married daughter at Zelico Plains, 40 miles from this. The latter arrived to attend his funeral at 6 o'clock this evening, the 9th. Bronchial Erisipilas of two years standing had caused gouty and rheumatic neuralgia in the lumbar and sciatic nerves, with other constitutional derangement. He was conscious of his approaching dissolution, and met it with the most perfect calmness and submission. On asking for water, he found he could not swallow it, and turning over, said he would 'drink of the springs of living waters.' Intently examining his benumbed limbs with his hands and piercing blue eyes, he said submissively and assentingly, 'Well! Well!!' Having forgotten words to express himself, his brain was actively thinking for 12 or 14 hours, when its powers suddenly sinking, he passed from life like one quietly reposing in sleep, not moving one muscle nor suffering any distress. Truly his seemed to be the death of the Christian, necessary for passing the screen that conceals future life from our view. He was an active promoter of the colonization cause years ago, and had long been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. His form and appearance

strikingly resembled Gen. Jackson. He was 67 years of age."

The Board of Directors while in session in New York, on the 20th ultimo, passed the following minute, having at the time just heard of the afflicting event:

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, at its sessions in New York, 20th July, 1848, having received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, for many years the able and efficient President of this Board, and the unfailing advocate and generous patron of African Colonization, do express their heart-felt sorrow at the fall of so prominent a standard bearer in our cause. His generous endeavors in its behalf during a season of critical financial embarrassment, and his successful appeals to the humane and benevolent for relief, attest the sincerity of his professions, and suggest this tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the condolence of this Board be tendered to the surviving members of his family, with their due acknowledgment of his worth as a Christian and a Philanthropist, and of his services as an officer and member of this Society.

Great Colonization Meeting.

THE Journal of Commerce gives the following notice of a highly interesting meeting held in New York, on Tuesday evening, the 18th ultimo:

A large and highly respectable auditory filled the tabernacle, attracted more particularly by the announcement that Governor Roberts, of Liberia, was to address the meeting, but he was unfortunately prevented by temporary indisposition, though present. The Rev. Mr. Russel, Mr. Payne, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, all of Liberia, and colored, addressed the audience. They were unanimous in the opinion that the founding of a republic on the coast of Africa, was doing more for the regeneration of her benighted sons, and also for the eventual manumission of the enthralled of our own land, than any other agency that could possibly be adopted, besides furnishing an asylum for all oppressed who may choose to fly thither from any land. In the course of their remarks, they forcibly contrasted the former condition of the natives of the coast in their vicinity, benighted and degraded, with their present, enumerating the various forms of error which have prevailed there. The doctrine of transmigration had been generally believed, and also a belief in the existence of a kind of demon, who was considered the author of all disease, accidents, and evil. They had had recourse to *gree grees*, or charms, with

which they literally covered their bodies, in some instances. At present, the foundation of a republican empire is laid there, entire religious and political freedom is enjoyed, the necessities of life are easily acquired, the climate healthful, and from that centre, the elements of Christianity are being widely diffused, giving hopes that at a future day, they will work the entire renovation of Africa. The laws respecting the slave trade are very stringent, and the government is determined to eradicate slave factories from all territories within its jurisdiction, whenever they may be instituted. In conclusion, the speakers made urgent appeals to the colored people, to induce a more general emigration. Four hundred have been sent out during the past year, and as many more are anxious to go immediately, but the Society is prevented from sending them by a deficiency of means.

Mr. Pinney, a former Governor of the colony, stated that a gentleman of New Orleans had already sent out 85 slaves, and is preparing to manumit others. That gentleman's wealth amounts to several millions, all of which it is understood he is endeavoring to secure to the Liberian Republic upon his decease, by preparing proper documents.

Its population is now about 80,000, of whom 4,136, are from the United States.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1848.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Bangor—John Ham, Esq..... 3 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield—From Mrs. Prudence Howard..... 3 00
Newburyport—Captain Micajah Lunt, \$10, John Harrod, \$10, Wm. B. Bannister, \$5..... 25 00
Falmouth—Collection in the Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society..... 10 00

33 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—
Providence—Dr. John Mason, \$5, Mrs. Jenkins, \$5 50, cash \$1, cash \$10, cash \$10, Hon. Thos. M. Burgess, \$10, H. N. Slater, Esq., \$25, Joseph Carpenter, \$5, Thos. Harkness, \$10, Benjamin White, \$5, Z. Allen, \$5, cash \$2, Moses P. Ives, \$20, John Oldfield, \$3..... 116 50
Bristol—Rev. J. Bristed, \$10, Robert Rogers, \$10, cash \$1, cash \$1, cash \$1 50, Mrs. C. Gibbs, \$3, Mrs. DeWolf, \$2, Mr. Fales, \$5, Moses B. Wood, \$5, Jacob Babbitt, jr., \$5, Isaac G. Peck, \$3..... 46 50
Newport—Samuel Engs, \$5, Mrs. M. P. Hazard, \$5, cash \$3, H. Sessions, \$2, cash \$1..... 16 00
Portsmouth—Thomas R. Hazard, Esq..... 25 00

204 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:—
Andover—Rv. Alpha Miller, Mary R. Burnap, each \$5, Wm. R. Reed, Lydia R. Reed, Gurley Phelps, each \$1, J. N. Sill, 50cts. 13 50
Poquonock—Rainbow Society contribution..... 2 00
East Windsor—Dan'l Phelps, \$3, Dan'l Chapin, \$2, Rev. S. Bartlett, Joshua Wells, Sol. Wells, Jon. Wells, J. Bissell, Ira Wells, Israel Potwine, N. S. Osborn, Hezekiah Bissell, A. C. Stylas, Jabez Allen, John Bancroft, Gains Booth, Emily Booth, each \$1, Hezekiah Wells, S. W. Bartlett, F. P. Blodget, H. Watson, C. Ellsworth, H. D. Allen, Mrs. Boyd, Abigail Allen, Mrs.

G. Barber, Henry Barber, S. Barber, Mrs. S. Barber, Mrs. L. Phelps, Thomas Potwin, J. W. Stoughton, Dea. Roe, John Buckland, each 50 cents, S. T. Doane, Daniel C. Allen, each 25 cents, Widow Tyler, 6 cts.. 28 06
South Windsor—Contribution in the Rev. Mr. Smith's church, \$18 86, B. Tyler, E. W. Hooker, each \$1, Wm. Thompson, \$2, Jesse Charlton, 50 cents.. 23 36
New Britain—S. S. North, \$15, Henry North, \$5, Henry Stanly, \$5, A. North, H. Butler, each \$3, Gad Stanley, W. W. North, each \$2, C. W. Lewis, O. S. North, E. Peck, J. W. Humphrey, each \$1, Win. Start, 25 cents..... 39 25
Hartford—Sally Williams..... 50
Weathersfield—Rev. M. Tucker, \$3, C. Buckley, Mrs. J. Williams, Samuel Hanmer, Horace Wolcott, each \$2, Dr. Cook, Capt. Johnson, J. Goodrich, Romanta Wells, Huldah Woolcott, H. Savage, Robert Robbins, each \$1, Henry Robbins, \$1 25, Sally Deming, Harriet Woodhouse, William Hanmer, R. Clapp, N. Kelley, H. Butler, each 50 cents, Thomas Havens, 35 cents, Lucy Wells, Samuel R. Wells, each 25 cents..... 23 10
Glastenbury—Norman Hubbard, \$8, George Plummer, \$5, Oliver Hale, \$2, B. Taylor, cash, J. Post, each \$1..... 18 00
Fairfield—From Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, to constitute Miss Charlotte M. Johnson, of Branford, Ct., a life member of the Am. Col. Society, per Rev. Lyman H. Atwater..... 30 00

177 77

NEW YORK.

Hamilton—Prof. A. C. Kendrick. 50
New York—Z. A 500 00
Vernon—Collection, by Rev. Israci Brainard..... 5 00

505 50

NEW JERSEY.

Fairfield—From Rev. Ethan Osborn..... 10 00

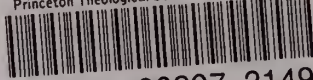
PENNSYLVANIA.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Contribution, by "a Lady," per Rev. A. Con- verse, \$12. From Penn. Col. Society, by Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer, \$1,000.....	1,012 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Plymouth</i> — Miss Lucia T. Muddock to 22 July, 1848.....	2 00
DELAWARE.		MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Newburyport</i> —Wm. Gunnison, for '47 and '48, \$3, Thomas Boutin, for '47 and '48, \$3. <i>North Brookfield</i> —Thos. Snell, Jr. to July '48, per Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	7 50
<i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in Wil- mington.....	50 00	RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Providence</i> —Charles Dyer, Esq., for '47 and '48, \$3, Moses Brown, Esq., to March, '49, \$4 50, Hon. Thos. Bur- gess, to September, '49, \$3, Re- solved Waterman, to January, '50, \$3, Wm. Whitaker, to Janu- ary, '50, \$3, R. J. Arnold, to September, '48, \$3, Shubael Hutchens, to January, '49, \$3, A. Duncan, to December, '49, \$3. <i>Bristol</i> —Rev. Thos. Shep- ard, to January '50, \$2, Benja- min Hall, to January 7, '49, \$6, John Pearce, to July, '50, \$3, William B. Spooner, to July, '49, \$3. <i>Newport</i> —Edward W. Lawton, to September, '49, \$3, George Jones, to '48, \$6, Hen- ry Middleton, to '49, \$7 50, George Bower, to September, '49, \$3.....	59 00
MARYLAND.		NEW YORK.— <i>Hamilton</i> —Rev. Amos Crocker, for '48, \$1 50. <i>Rochester</i> —Thomas H. Roches- ter, Esq. to September, '49, \$6. <i>Hamilton</i> —Pierce and Cobb, to July, '49, \$1 50, Nelson Fair- child, to July, '49, \$1 50.....	10 50
<i>Turkstown</i> —4th July collection..	54	MARYLAND.—— <i>Baltimore</i> —Wm. Wierman, Esq., for '48,.....	1 50
<i>Sharpsburg</i> —4th July collection.	1 17	VIRGINIA.—— <i>Prince Edward C.</i> <i>H.</i> —Mrs. Anne S. Rice, to Au- gust, '49.....	5 00
<i>Boonsborough</i> —4th July collection, per Rev. G. G. Brook..	2 29	GEORGIA.—— <i>Savannah</i> —Joseph Cummings's estate in full, to 1st January, '48, per Rev. Thomas C. Benning.....	4 00
	4 00	KENTUCKY.—— <i>Elkton</i> —Leroy Ta- liaferro, to January, '50, \$3, by Wm. R. Bean, Esq.....	3 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		ILLINOIS.—— <i>Woodburn</i> —Rev. J. S. Graves, to July, '48.....	3 75
<i>Washington City</i> —From Mr. Jas. Moore and family, 4th of July offering.....	* 5 00	MISSOURI.—— <i>Harrisonville</i> —Mr. James, to May '48.....	2 00
VIRGINIA.			
By Rev. J. N. Dantoth:		Total Repository.....	98 25
<i>Alexandria</i> —W. Gregory, \$3, J. C. Vowell, \$10, S. Miller, \$3, J. Green, R. Jamieson, J. Lead- beater, W. N. McVeigh, L. McKenzie, S. Shuman, Ann Ramsay, each \$2, A. C. Ca- zenove, W. W. Harper, P. H. Grimes, J. M. Stewart, R. Bell, J. H. McVeigh, R. W. Wheat, J. A. Dixon, W. N. Berley, G. Bayne, J. R. Pier- pont, J. B. McNair, J. T. Creighton, J. Vansant, B. Wheat, each \$1, Dr. Murphy, \$5, cash 50 cents. collected on the Sabbath, \$6 16.....	56 66	Total Contributions.....	2,167 18
<i>Milford Mills</i> —From "a Friend".	50 00		
	06 66	Total Aggregate Amount.....	\$2,265 43
NORTH CAROLINA.			
<i>Waynesborough</i> —Contribution, by Friends at their monthly meet- ing, July 1, '48, per Th. Kennedy,	0 00		
GEORGIA.			
<i>Savannah</i> —Miss Robertson, per Rev. Thomas C. Benning.....	3 00		
OHIO			
<i>Columbus</i> —From the Ladies' Col. Society, per N. H. Sawyer....	27 00		
<i>Chillicothe</i> —4th of July offering of some of the members of St. Paul's church, per Rev. James B. Britton.....	5 00		
	32 00		
ILLINOIS.			
<i>Woodburn</i> —From Rev. J. S. Graves.....	1 25		
<i>Cherry Grove</i> —4th of July collec- tions, by Rev John Crawford...	5 00		
	6 25		
Total Contributions.....	\$2,167 18		

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